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An Appeal to the Voters of Fairfield County.

The dispensary law has long passed the experimental stage. After a trial of thirteen years, it has utterly failed as a solution of the whiskey question. As a great moral institution, it has not improved the morals of our people, but has greatly corrupted them. It has not lessened drunkenness and crime; it has not reduced the sale and consumption of liquor, but has increased them. It has gone steadily on from bad to worse, until it has become a very stench in the nostrils of our people, so that many of its best friends are ashamed of it and have turned from it in disgust.

Recent investigations have opened the eyes of our people and have disclosed the base corruptions of the system. Much of its rottenness, no matter how rigid the investigation, the State will never see or know. I dare say that nearly every dispensary in the State, in one or more points, is being run in open violation of the law, and is, therefore as much a law-breaker as the "blind tiger" that lurks in his hiding place.

In the year 1902 the people of South Carolina at the ballot box, by a fair and intelligent vote, and by a large majority, asked for prohibition. But our law-makers, presuming to know better than the people what was needed, enacted the dispensary law and thrust it upon the State instead of giving what the people asked for. And they have sought to bind it upon the State with fetters of iron that could not be broken.

But the time has come when a great host in the State have become utterly sick and tired of its corruptions, and along with them many of the dispensary's staunchest friends, and they are rising up against it and are saying with emphasis, "It's enough!" They have given it an honest, fair trial through many long years. But it has failed, and doom is written upon it. It has become so offensive to the public eye that, enjoining by the courts, no amount of whitewashing will ever commend it to the people again and make it appear decent. It must go.

We congratulate and honor the two counties, Greenwood and Marlboro, which have never allowed the dispensary to be fastened upon them, and have never stained their fair lands with this corrupt institution. Their people are purer and better by reason of it; and they are as rich in material things, have as much prosperity, as good schools as their sister counties which have been grasping after and feeding upon the poisonous revenue of the dispensary.

Three other counties, Cherokee, Pickens and Union, by overwhelming majorities, have recently voted out the dispensary and have joined hands with these two fair sisters. A dozen or more other counties are marshalling their forces, getting ready to strike the same crushing blow that will break the shackles and rid themselves of this institution that corrupts and debauches our citizenship. Fairfield, whose beautiful and picturesque hills are teaming with a population as pure and noble as our great State affords, has recently joined this heroic struggle for moral freedom and purity. The fight is on in this county, and we win, our forces must rally and come together and prepare for battle.

Now there are some in this county, no doubt, who have enough of the dispensary, and would be willing to vote to remove it; but they know, according to the State constitution and existing laws, that with the dispensary gone it would give us prohibition, and they are afraid of prohibition. But why need we be afraid of a prohibition law? We can scarcely conceive of matters being much worse than they are now under the dispensary law. We have "blind tigers" running right along by the side of the dispensary, and the dispensary itself is a great institution of corruption and lawlessness. So, I do not believe there is any ground to fear that evil things will be worse under prohibition than they are now. Take the counties of Greenwood and Marlboro and they have never had dispensaries. They have had prohibition for more than fifteen years; and it has not been a failure in these counties. They have not been overrun with

"blind tigers." I believe they have had fewer "blind tigers" than those counties where the dispensary is in operation. After a trial of thirteen years, prohibition has not proved a failure in these counties, but has worked satisfactorily and successfully. If successful in these counties, why not in Fairfield? It goes without proof that prohibition is a just and righteous law. And we know that the God whom we serve sanctions a just and righteous law. In contrast with it, we know the dispensary is an evil law, that it corrupts and debauches our citizenship. Of course God does not and cannot sanction such a law; and we should tremble before any law that does not meet with divine approval.

Now law is a great educational force in the State. It moulds public opinion, creates standards of thought whether right or wrong. Therefore, in view of its educational nature, it is bound to be true, that a good law (and prohibition in its principles is a good law) that seeks to build up strong character, and to elevate and ennoble the manhood of our State, though it be repeatedly violated, is far better than an evil law, the whole tendency of which is to corrupt the public conscience, blight the character of men, debauch our citizenship, make drunkards, criminals, paupers and lunatics of our boys and young men. The good law is the better because it constantly teaches the public mind that right is right, that it is always better to do the right, though many will not respect the law and insist on doing the wrong.

Gov. Hoch, of Kansas, spoke eloquently for the educational side of prohibition when he said: "We are rearing a new civilization in the State of Kansas. There are more than a quarter of a million young people in the State who have never seen a saloon. Prohibition is the only logical attitude of this law towards the liquor traffic. And the whole country will some day come to realize it."

But I did not start out to discuss the merits of prohibition. Prohibition is not the question before the people now. But the great question that is stirring and engaging the minds of the people all over the State is that of voting out the dispensary.

Now, the chief argument used by those who are in favor of retaining the dispensary is, that it furnishes a large revenue to the county and the public schools. In answer to this argument, I wish to say that a great host of the best people in the State have ever looked upon the revenue from the dispensary as the slime in the trail of the serpent, as Judas money, as the wages of iniquity. They have never asked for it, have never wanted it. The very thought of using it for the education of the children in the State is repulsive to them in the extreme. They have only accepted it because they were forced to do so or else quit patronizing the public schools. They contend and will ever contend that it is a wrong of far-reaching consequence to license an evil traffic that paperizes and debauches our citizens, makes drunkards and criminals of our young men, in order to get revenue to educate the youth of our land. To sell liquor to educate a boy and then before he is grown, sell him liquor that will prostitute his manhood, blight his education, disorganize all his mental powers and send him out into the world a moral and physical wreck, is nothing short of madness and insanity. It is building up in order to get down and destroy. The two things are incompatible and cannot stand together.

Dr. Geo. B. Cromer of Newberry uttered a great truth when he said: "Money for the schools is good, but there are better things than money for the schools. The light of God's curse falls upon the people that resort to methods that dull the public conscience and lower the tone of public morals." This ought to become a proverb. It is a sparkling gem of truth. And I submit to my readers, that when we use the revenue that comes to us from the dispensary to educate the children of our State, it is resorting to methods that dull the public conscience and lower the tone of public morals. And the blight of God's curse will fall upon our State.

Now, I contend that we can have just as good and prosperous

schools without this revenue from the dispensary as with it. And without this wages of iniquity the public pulse will beat with a firmer throb and will send out a purer and healthier stream of blood, to feed the public morals of the people and to nourish the educational institutions of our State.

Now, Fairfield county spends between \$50,000 and \$60,000 a year for intoxicating liquors. Is it the part of wisdom, is it practical economy, is it a wise business method to take \$60,000 a year out of the pockets of the poor people of the county, which might be turned into legitimate channels of trade, to buy food and clothing for the needy, to better improve and equip our homes, to pay off mortgages and debts, and send it out of the county and out of the State in order to get \$4,500 of revenue for the public schools which when apportioned out is not more than 40 or 50 cents per scholar? No successful business man would send fifty or sixty thousand dollars out of his business and out of the State, never to come back again, in order to get a few thousand dollars' revenue. It would be a disastrous business transaction. And yet our county is doing this every year, sending fifty or sixty thousand dollars of the hard-earned money of the people out of the county and out of the State, never to come back again, in order to get a few thousand dollars' revenue. It is a sure road to poverty, to say nothing of the sorrow, misery and crime that follow in its wake.

And so our State is guilty of a gigantic evil when she thrusts a dispensary upon a community, and places a man in charge at a good salary to sell liquor and make drunkards, paupers, criminals and lunatics of the people, in order to get revenue to keep up the county and run the schools. The revenue is the rank poison of the whole dispensary system. It is a loss we can well afford to take, for out of the loss will come forth a greater and richer gain.

It should be enough to reflect that when it comes to the settlement of a great moral question, that whether a man or a state should engage in a traffic that paperizes and debauches our citizenship, that perpetrates sorrow and crime, the question of profit or loss should have nothing to do with it. No good, honest man will lie or steal for the pence; there may be in it. Then why should a man or a state be allowed to sell liquor as a beverage which works to the detriment of the whole citizenship of the State for the revenue that comes from it?

Oh, the revenue is the bane of the dispensary system, the wages of iniquity, the hush money to chloroform the public conscience and keep us quiet while this monster evil sows down the land with sorrow and crime, debauchery and shame.

Now the dispensary has been tried and found wanting. The time has come for it to go. The people will not tolerate it longer.

I make this final appeal to every voter in Fairfield county. In the name of sobriety, in the name of truth and righteousness, in the name and for the sake of your homes, your sons and daughters, in the name of God and our great country, rally to the call. "Come out to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

Oh, who would not be here, in this the greatest city, for there is a great work to do. The day dawn of our liberty. Work, brothers, work, let's win a better day than this. We will; we will true heroes be in this the lordliest city."

J. L. Freeman.

THREE JURORS CURED

Of Cholera Morbus with the Small Bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Mr. G. W. Fowler, of Hightower, Ala., relates an experience he had while serving on a petit jury in our city of Edgewood, Ga., in the case of *Cholera Morbus*. He says: "While there I ate quite freely and some severe meat and it gave me cholera morbus in a very severe form. I was never more sick in my life and sent to the drug store for a certain cholera mixture, but the druggist sent me a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy instead, saying that he had what I sent for, but that this medicine was so much better he would rather send it to me. I took it in five minutes, and the second dose cured me entirely. Two fellow jurors were afflicted in the same manner and one small bottle cured the three of us." For sale by Obeur Drug Co.

HISTORY OF MT. ZION SOCIETY, And the College Established Under its Auspices in Winnsboro, S. C.

(By D. B. McCreight, Published in The News and Herald in 1867.)

XIII.

THE COLLEGE LANDS.

1783. On the eleventh of October a committee was appointed "to run out the Mount Zion Land," the following gentlemen composing it: Gen. Richard Winn, Col. Henry Hampton and William Boyd.

It would be a matter of interest in this connection to know by what means and when the Society came into possession of its lands. There is a discrepancy between the record and tradition in regard to this matter. It is said by some now living, who received what they think to be the true version of it from those who were contemporary with the time in question, that although the titles were made to the Society by Gen. Richard Winn, yet the land was really a donation from Col. John Vanderhorst. It is difficult to reconcile this discrepancy as there are no records of the real facts in the case.

There were evidently donations made twice to the Society. It may be that Gen. Winn and Col. Vanderhorst, each, made a donation of land, the latter making the first, and the former, the second.

Eleven days after the committee was appointed to run out the land they reported "that they had run out the land, but that the plat was misplaced, so that they could not make a full report at the time," therefore requested further time—which was granted.

Seventeen days afterwards, on the 8th of November, the same committee reported the plat of the land, which had been run out and on the 6th of December Messrs Kemp Strother and Francis Pringle were appointed a committee "to draw up the deeds of Mount Zion land," there is nothing to show by whom this tract of land was given, if given at all to the Society. There can be no doubt that it was a small tract fronting on Congress (or Main) street; just where the stores of Mr. J. P. Matthews, Jr., and Capt. Thos. Jordan now stand, and ran back as far as the residence of the latter gentleman stands.

No other action seems to have been taken in reference to the College lands, until the fall of 1787, when the attention of the Committee in Winnsboro was called by the Society to the fact that parties had committed "great waste on the Society's land." But there had been in the mean time a donation of one hundred acres made the Society, and this is the gift about which the difference of opinion exists as to who is entitled to be called the benefactor. But, while there may be a discrepancy as to who gave the first tract of land of the Society, there can be none as to these hundred acres; for the original deed of conveyance has come down to the present day, and forms a part of the records of the Society which have been preserved. It is recorded upon parchment, dated July 20th, 1785, and is signed by "Richard Winn," attested by Josiah Smith, D. DeSaussure and Geo. H. Smith, Jr., and examined and recorded by D. Mazyck, Register M. C., though this last was not done until the 27th September 1786.

But there is further proof that to Gen. Winn the Society is indebted for this generous donation. On the 4th of February, 1788, the Committee of Correspondence of the Society in Charleston, addressed a letter of some length to the Committee at this place, in which, among other things, they again call attention to the depreciation committed upon the College lands. It seems that from some cause the Society had failed to receive information that the Committee acted promptly upon the instruction given the previous fall in regard to taking action to stop the depreciation. As this correspondence will appear in full in another part of this history, only so much of the reply of the Committee to the Society will be given as will suffice to establish the point now at issue.

The following is the extract: "A committee was appointed some time ago to run round and mark the Society's lands, but the plat could not be found." (This is the plat reported in the proceedings of November 8th, 1783;

for although two donations of land had very probably been made to the Society, yet only one survey had been made. The committee here alluded to was appointed November 10th, 1787.)

The letter continued—"Gen. Winn now informs us that he has the plat, and as soon as the weather permits he will run out the land and plat the additional one hundred acres adjoining the former which he gives the Society, and will execute titles thereof with a plat annexed, and transmit them to town as soon as possible."

"One hundred acres adjoining the former." Who gave that "former" tract, or whether the Society bought it, it is impossible to tell.

The College land at this time was composed (1) of a part of a tract of two hundred acres originally granted to Robert Wilson in April, 1768; and (2) of a part of another tract of five hundred acres granted to Archibald McNeil in 1772. The tract of Wilson's grant embraced what is now the northern (inhabited) half of Winnsboro.

When the committee appointed for that purpose—who were Col. John Winn, Mr. McCaule (the first president of the College after the war), J. Milling and Gen. Winn—made the second plat of the College tract, the lands bounding it on the northern side belonged to Kemp Strother, and those on the southern side, to Col. John Vanderhorst.

Since the Society has been removed from Charleston to Winnsboro, several parcels have been cut off and sold from the College lands until the amount has been reduced to about twenty acres.

Note to No. 6.—The author's attention has been called by two gentlemen to an apparent error in the sketch given of Capt. Thos. Woodward, that it was on Little Dutchman's Creek instead of Cedar, that the Captain was killed. There is no discrepancy in the case, since the fork of Big Dutchman's Creek, where this event occurred, was at that time called "Cedar Fork," and was so denominated and marked upon the map of the State.

Attacked by a Mob

and beaten, in a labor riot, until covered with sores, a Chicago street car conductor applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and was soon sound and well. "I use it in my family," writes G. J. Welch, of Tekonsha, Mich., "and find it perfect." Simply great for cuts and burns. Only 25c at McMaster Co.'s, Obeur Drug Co.'s and John H. McMaster & Co.'s drug stores.

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"No, Sir, I do not. It unfit people for their station in life. By gad, sir, I heard my washerwoman's son the other day correcting my son's pronunciation of 'renaissance'!"

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"Several years since my lungs were so badly affected that I had many hemorrhages," writes A. M. Aka, of Wood, Ind., "a weak treatment with several physicians without any benefit. I then started to take Foley's Honey and Tar and my lungs are now as sound as a bell. I recommend it in advanced stages of lung trouble." Sold by McMaster Co.

Some men move through life as a band of music moves down the street, dinging out pleasure on every side through the air, to every one far and near that can listen.—Henry Ward Beecher.

A Remedy Without a Peer.

It and Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets more beneficial than any other remedy I ever used for stomach trouble," says J. P. Klotz, of Elkhart, Mo. For any disorder of the stomach, biliousness or constipation, these Tablets are without a peer. For sale by Obeur Drug Co.

JOHNSON==

==MOWERS.

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